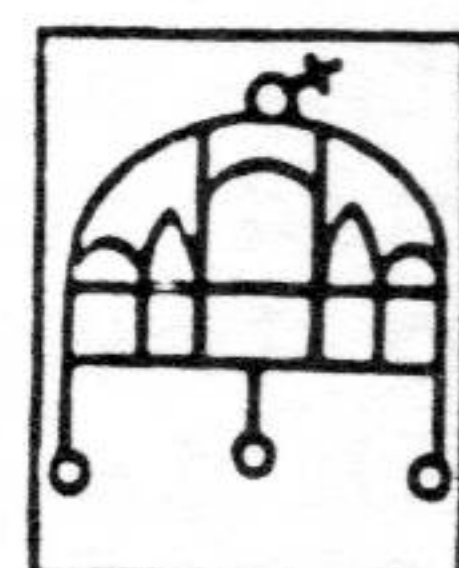
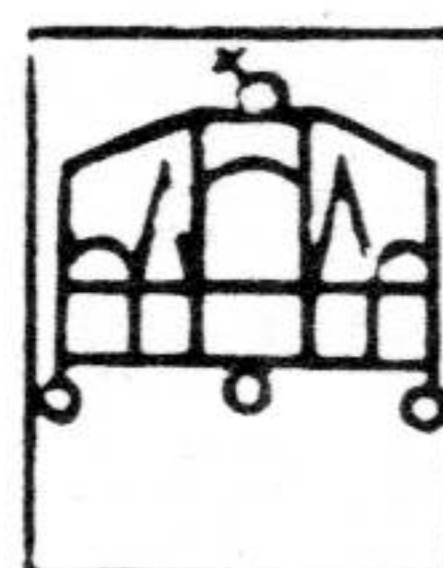




News of Hungarian Philately



FAIRFIELD, CONN. MAY 1971 VOL.2 NO. 5

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

This month most of us recognize as the 100th anniversary of Hungarian stamps. As we all know, Hungary was a stamp-using country for more than two decades prior to its becoming a stamp-issuing country. Up until 1867, Hungary had no real autonomy within the Austrian Empire - so few would argue for recognition of the first five issues of Austria "used in Hungary" as "Hungarian stamps". They are clearly forerunners as far as Hungary is concerned. The issue of 1867 is not so easy to write off though. In that year Hungary became an autonomous partner in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the issue of 1867 (figure 1) was considered to be a single issue intended for use in the two countries. The stamps were produced in both countries and the designs were identical. The printing processes were so similar that mint copies produced in the two nations are generally indistinguishable. So as with Austria's first five issues, this issue of 1867 is normally collected by Hungarian philatelists in used condition cancelled in Hungary. But, the newspaper tax stamps produced in Hungary in 1867 (figure 2) bore distinctive designs. So, some consider these to be the first Hungarian



1



2

continued page 2

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ... (continued)

stamps, although they were neither intended for postal use, nor were they used that way. They were issued to pay a tax on foreign newspapers brought into the country. So - what we recognize this month is the centenary of DISTINCTIVE Hungarian POSTAGE stamps.

Therefore from May 1, 1871 Hungary had her own stamps to prepay postage. As we all know there were five regular postage stamps and a newspaper stamp (figure 3) and for a short period they were printed by a lithography process until the engraved plates were ready for printing.



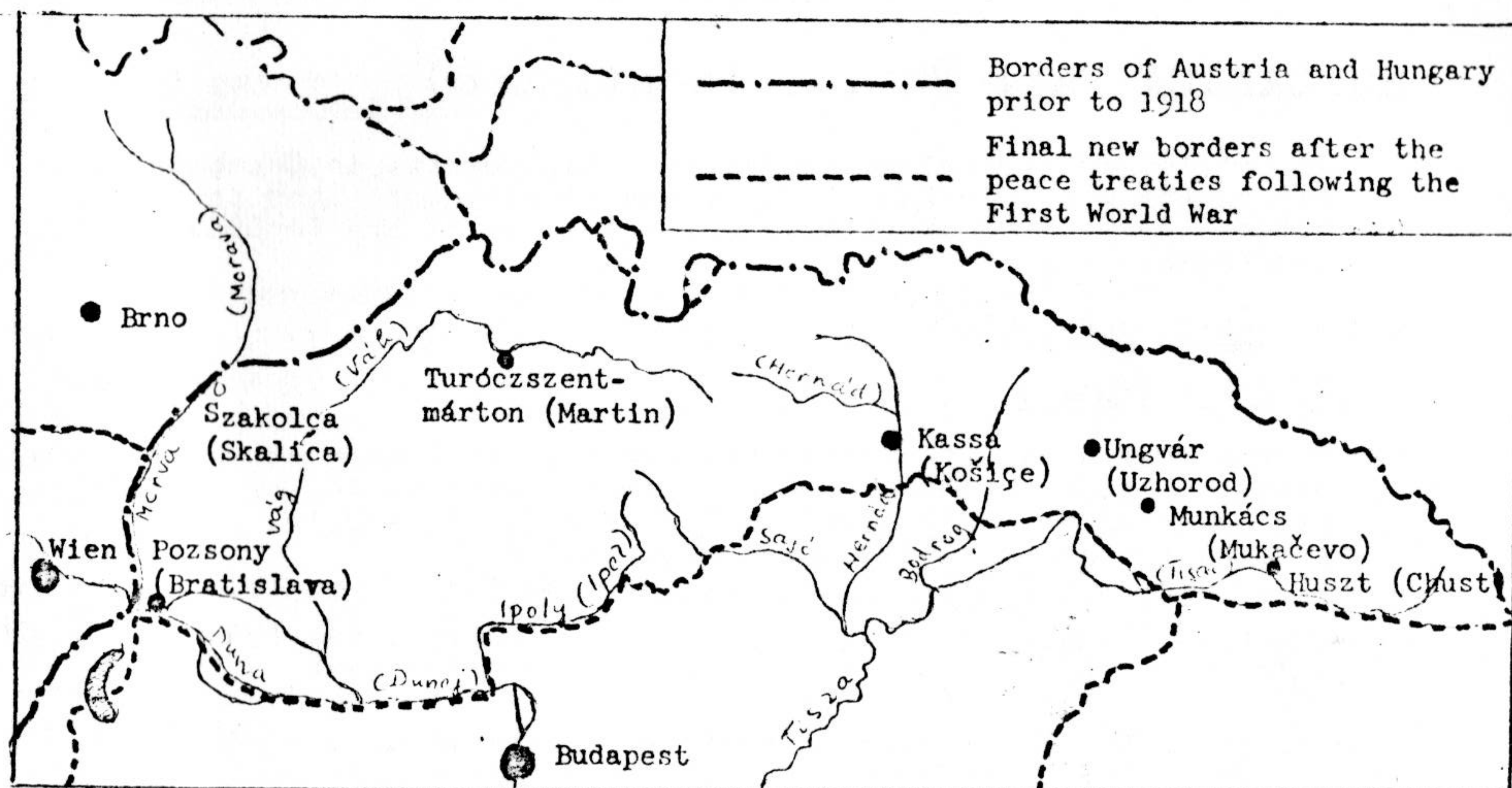
3

From the above discussion it seems apparent that the significance of this anniversary to any given Hungarian philatelist is dependent on whether he considers himself a postal history collector or a stamp collector. The former probably puts less stock in this event because it is only one point in a continuous historical spectrum that began long before. The Hungarian stamp collector though considers this the beginning and the high point in his collection.

Whichever point of view you adhere to, though, recognize this: this centenary is bringing much publicity to Hungarian philately. Success in philately is based on the laws of supply and demand, and I believe that the hobby is strengthened by the additional collectors made by this publicity. Such things as the BUDAPEST 71 exhibit, the centenary exhibit of the Magyar Philatelic Society in Britain, and our own SHP's special edition of Linn's coming up in September will all help to make more and better collectors of Hungarian philatelic material. This will be to the advantage of each of us. So -

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY "LITHOS" YOU'RE
ONE OF THE GREAT STAMP ISSUES!

Vic



PART V. OF THE SERIES ON HUNGARICA

By Leslie S. Ettre

In this article, I am continuing the discussion on the overprints of Czechoslovakia and then, summarize the little information available on the issues of Carpatho-Ukraine. First, however, since in the last issue, we had no space any more, I want to show on the top of this page a map illustrating the border changes after the First World War. The Czechoslovak names of towns and rivers are given in parenthesis. The border changes in 1938 and 1939 will be shown in the two other maps included to this article.

OVERPRINTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA II.

As discussed in the last part of my series, on November 2, 1938, the First Vienna Decision granted Hungary the Southern - Hungarian dominated - part of Slovakia. Six months later, when the Western part of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia and Moravia) was occupied by Germany, and Slovakia declared its independence, the Eastern-most part of the Republic also declared its independence on March 14, 1939. However, one day later, Hungarian troops annexed this territory, called Rusinsko, Ruthenia, or Carpatho-Ukraine.

During the Second World War, Edward Beněš, president-in-exile of Czechoslovakia, made two agreements with the Soviet Union. According to the first, as soon as the Soviet Army occupies a territory formerly belonging to Czechoslovakia, its administration will be given over to the delegation of the Government-in-Exile. On the other hand, according to the second agreement, the territory of Ruthenia will be given at the end of the War to the Soviet Union.

These two agreements were somewhat contradictory because the first territory occupied in late Summer 1944 was that of Ruthenia. Thus, when the Soviet Union finally let an official Czechoslovak government delegation to move into the occupied territory, which opened its office on October 24, 1944, in Chust, its authority became restricted to the immediate vicinity of Chust (Huszt) and was not extended to the whole territory which, for a fairly long time, was handled as an autonomous area (see later).

HUNGARICA Part V ... (continued)

The official Czechoslovak delegation had to stay in Chust for over six months when, in May 1945, it was finally permitted to move to Košice (Kassa), to start the reorganization of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

A. "ČSP" OVERPRINTS

1. Chust (Huszt)

In the area administered by the Czechoslovak Government Delegation Hungarian stamps without any overprint have been in use until the beginning of December 1944. On November 8, 13, and 14, 1944, a special red round cancellation with the text

REPUBLIKA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ - POSTA OSVOBOZENÉHO ÚZEMI - CHUST - Date - XYCT
was used (Figure 1). Subsequently, in December 1944, the still available Hungarian stamps were overprinted with the text
ČSP / 1944.

The overprint is in black except two stamps which are also overprinted in red. The length of the letters (measured on the P) is about 5.5 mm. These stamps are listed only in the Swiss Zumstein catalog, at the end of Czechoslovakia and their background is discussed in detail in the periodical Berner Briefmarken Zeitung (Vol.45, No.7/8, p.84, July 1953). It is difficult to explain the omission of these stamps by the other general catalogs particularly since, as mentioned, they were issued by an official government delegation unlike the next three issues which represent imitations of the Chust-overprints.

Together 38 stamps have been overprinted in limited quantities: most of them in less than 1000 and a few in up to 4000 copies. These overprinted stamps have been in the use (at least officially) until May 1945 when finally, the Czechoslovak Government Delegation moved to Košice (Kassa). Figure 2 shows a stamp with the Chust overprint.

2. Berehovo (Beregszász)

This series is of private origin and no information is available as the stamps overprinted and the number of stamps issued. The overprint is very similar to the Chust-overprint except that the letters are thinner and a little smaller (about 4.5 mm), and predominantly in red color although some black overprints might exist (Figure 3). According to my experiences, about 50 % of the CSP-overprinted stamps on the market belong to this issue.

3. Rimavská Sobota (Rimaszombat)

This is again a private issue and similar to the Chust-overprint. However, the printing is much more primitive, the letters are thick and heavy and even a red ink-dot exists together with the letters. I do not know of any literature related to these stamps.

4. Rožňava (Rozsnyó)

Here, the text of the overprint is the same as in the Chust-overprint but the three letters are underlined by a line starting broken but finishing as a solid line. Again, I do not know of any literature on this issue which is undoubtedly of private origin.

B. "RED ARMY" OVERPRINTS

These are the most mysterious overprints and very likely are of private origin. They consist of a four-lined overprint with the text

town name / oslob. / Cerv.-Armadou / 1944

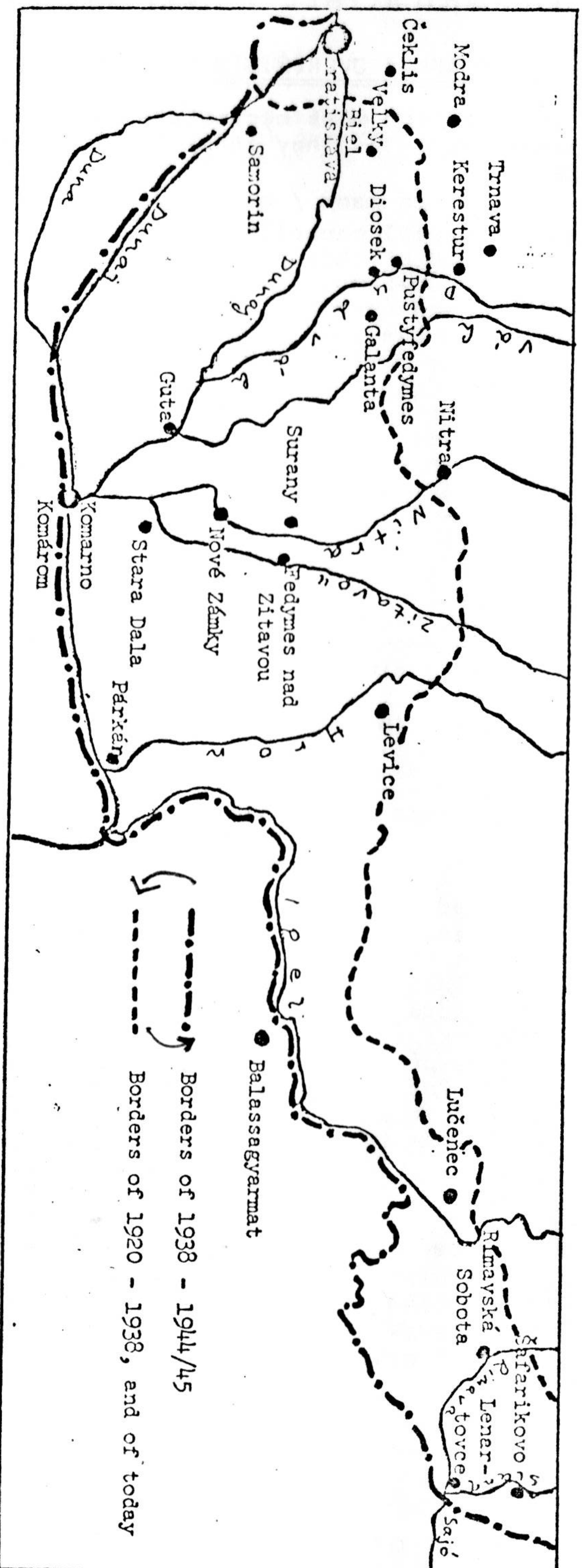
and a special cancellation. Figure 1 on page 10 of the January 1971 issue of this newsletter showed such an overprinted (and cancelled) stamp. The overprint is known to exist with the name of 15 towns (see the map on the next page). The stamps overprinted belong to the 1943 Christmas series, to the Famous Women series, and in one case (Samorin - Somorja) also to the 1941 National Aviation Fund series. Except two, all the towns are located in the plains north of the Danube; the two exceptions are Tornala (today Šafárikovo; Tornaalja) and Licartovce (Lenartovce; Likár), both being in a short distance east of Rimavská Sobota (Rímaszombat), on the river Slaná (Sajó), just before the river Rimava (Rima) joins it. The unexplainable "speciality" of these issues is that stamps with three town names exist which - at least according to the maps I have - did not belong to Hungary between 1938 and 1945 but were in Slovakia and thus, it is unexplainable why and how Hungarian stamps have been overprinted with the name of these towns (Modra - Modor, Kerestur - Keresztur, and Čeklis - Cseklész). It is also difficult to explain the date 1944 on some stamps with the name of towns which up to the very end of December 1944 were definitely in German-Hungarian hands.

ISSUES OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE

As already mentioned in the introduction of this article, the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile agreed during the Second World War that the Eastern-most part of Czechoslovakia will be annexed by the Soviet Union after the end of the war. Thus, when the Czechoslovak Government Delegation started to function in Chust on October 24, 1944, its authority was restricted to the immediate vicinity of the city while the rest of Carpatho-Ukraine was handled for some time as an autonomous territory until on November 15, 1945 it was officially incorporated into the Soviet Union, as part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (see map on page 7).

During the autonomous period, from June 1944 on, the territory was administered by a National Council which first overprinted the existing Hungarian stamps, then the left-over stamps of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile and finally, also issued some stamps of original design.

Maps on pages 6 and 7, the text continues on page 7.



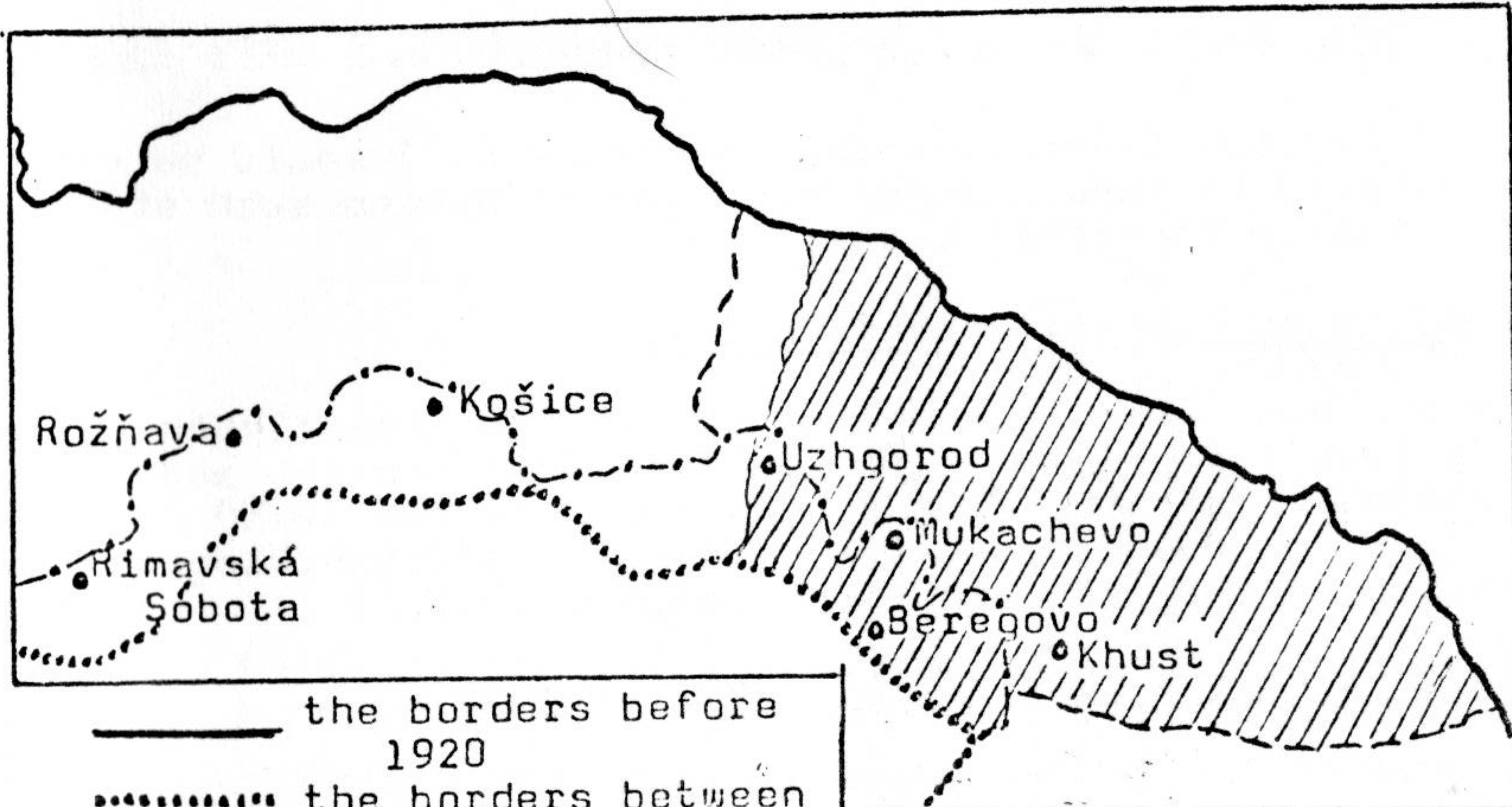
Bratislava - Pozsony
 +Čeklis - Cseklész
 +Diosek - Diószeg
 +Fedymes nad Zitavou - Zsitvafüdés
 +Guta = Guta
 +Keresztur - Keresztur
 +Komárno - Komárom
 +Lencartovce (Licartovce) - Likár
 Levice - Léva
 Lucenec - Losonc
 +Modra - Mór

+Nové Zámky - Érsekújvár
 +Párkán - Párkány
 +Pustý Fedymes - Pustafüdés
 Rimavská Sobota - Rimaszombat
 +Šafárikovo (Tornala) - Tornaalja
 +Samorin - Somorja
 +Stara Dala - Ogyalla
 Trnava - Nagyszombat
 +Veľký Biel - Magyarbél

RIVERS:
 Dudvâh - Duda
 Duna - Duna (Danube)
 Hron - Garam
 Ipel - Ipoly
 Nitra - Nyitra
 Rimava - Rima
 Sajó - Sajó
 Váh - Vág
 Zitavou - Zsitva

Borders of 1938 - 1944/45
 Borders of 1920 - 1938, and of today

The first name is the Czechoslovak and the second the Hungarian name. The sign (+) indicates those towns the name of which appears on a special type of overprint and cancellation.



- the borders before 1920
 the borders between 1920 and 1938 and since 1945
 -.-.-.- the borders after the First Vienna Decision, November 2, 1938
 - - - - - the borders after March 15, 1939, until the end of the Second World War
 territory of Carpatho-Ukraine annexed by the Soviet Union after the Second World War

Beregszász (H) - Berehovo (C) - Beregovo (R)
 Huszt (H) - Chust (C) - Khust (R)
 Kassa (H) - Košice (C)
 Munkács (H) - Mukačevo (C) - Mukachevo (R)
 Rimaszombat (H) - Rimavská Sobota (C)
 Rozsnyó (H) - Rožňava (C)
 Ungvár (H) - Uzhhorod (C) - Uzhgorod (R)

The names of cities is given in Hungarian (H), Czechoslovak (C) and Russian (R); the two latter differ only in the spelling.

HUNGARICA Part V ... (continued)

A. OVERPRINTED HUNGARIAN STAMPS

The overprint consists of the text
 пошта Закарпатська Україна

(Poshta Zakarpatska Ukraina) and a new denomination. It exists in two types (Figure 4). The overprinted stamps are listed in both the Michel and Zumstein catalogs.

1. Overprint on Hungarian Postal Stamps

The overprint corresponds to Type I (Figure 5) and is generally black except a few cases when it is red. There are 81 stamps listed with the overprint (not counting the color variations).

Neither catalog mentions a difference in the type of lettering used for the overprint. However, in the stamps I have, I can see two definite types which can be best distinguished by the type of the zero in the new denomination. A somewhat exaggerated

HUNGARICA Part V ... (continued)

picture of the two types is shown in Figure 6. I would be very much interested to know whether our members having such stamps can also observe these two types.

2. Overprints on Hungarian Revenue Stamps

Three of the Hungarian invoice tax stamps ("számlailleték bélyeg") have also been overprinted with the Type II overprint and a new denomination. These are the 40/10 f, 40/20 f, and 60/50 f stamps (Figure 7). From each stamp, two variations exist having the new denomination on the left and right respectively.

3. Overprints on the Chust ("ČSP 1944") Issues

Seven stamps of the series overprinted by the Czechoslovak Delegation in Chust have also been overprinted in Spring 1945 by the Type I overprint (Figure 8). Since these are not listed in any catalog, I enumerate them here. All* belong to the Hungarian Famous Soldiers and Famous Women series and the Scott number of the original Hungarian stamp is given in parenthesis; the color of the overprint is black except the 60/18f stamp where it is red.

*except the last which belongs to the 1944 Kossuth series

60/ 1f Árpád (601)	60/18f Madonna (610)
60/ 2f László (602)	60/20f crown (611)
60/ 4f Hunyadi (604)	60/30f crown (613)
60/ 8f Rákóczi (607)	60/30f Szilágyi E. (627)
60/10f Hadik (608)	200/70f Lőrántffy Zs. (629)
60/12f Görgey (609)	60/ 4f Kossuth (621)

B. STAMPS OF ORIGINAL DESIGN

These stamps have been printed by the Lam Printing Co., in Uzhgorod (Ungvár) and issued in June 1945; they were in use until November 15, 1945. Most stamps are available both perforated (11.5) and imperforated; pairs with no perforation in between also exist. The stamps belong to three sets:

Broken Chain Series

60f carmine (head of a soldier)	perf.
*100f blue (broken chain; Figure 9)	perf. & imperf.
200f blue/red (chained hand)	perf.

Soviet Five-Point Star Series (Figure 10)

10f orange	60f red
20f gray	*100f blue/violet red
40f green	***200f brown/red

Soviet Five-Point Star Series With Year (Figure 11)

10f orange
20f gray

Stamps of the last two series exist both perforated and imperforated. The 100f stamp of the first series (*) also exist in ultramarine; the 20f stamp of the second series (**) also exist in gray-blue, and the 100f and 200f stamps of the third series (***) also exist with the color of the other stamp, i.e.

100f brown/red
200f blue/violet red.

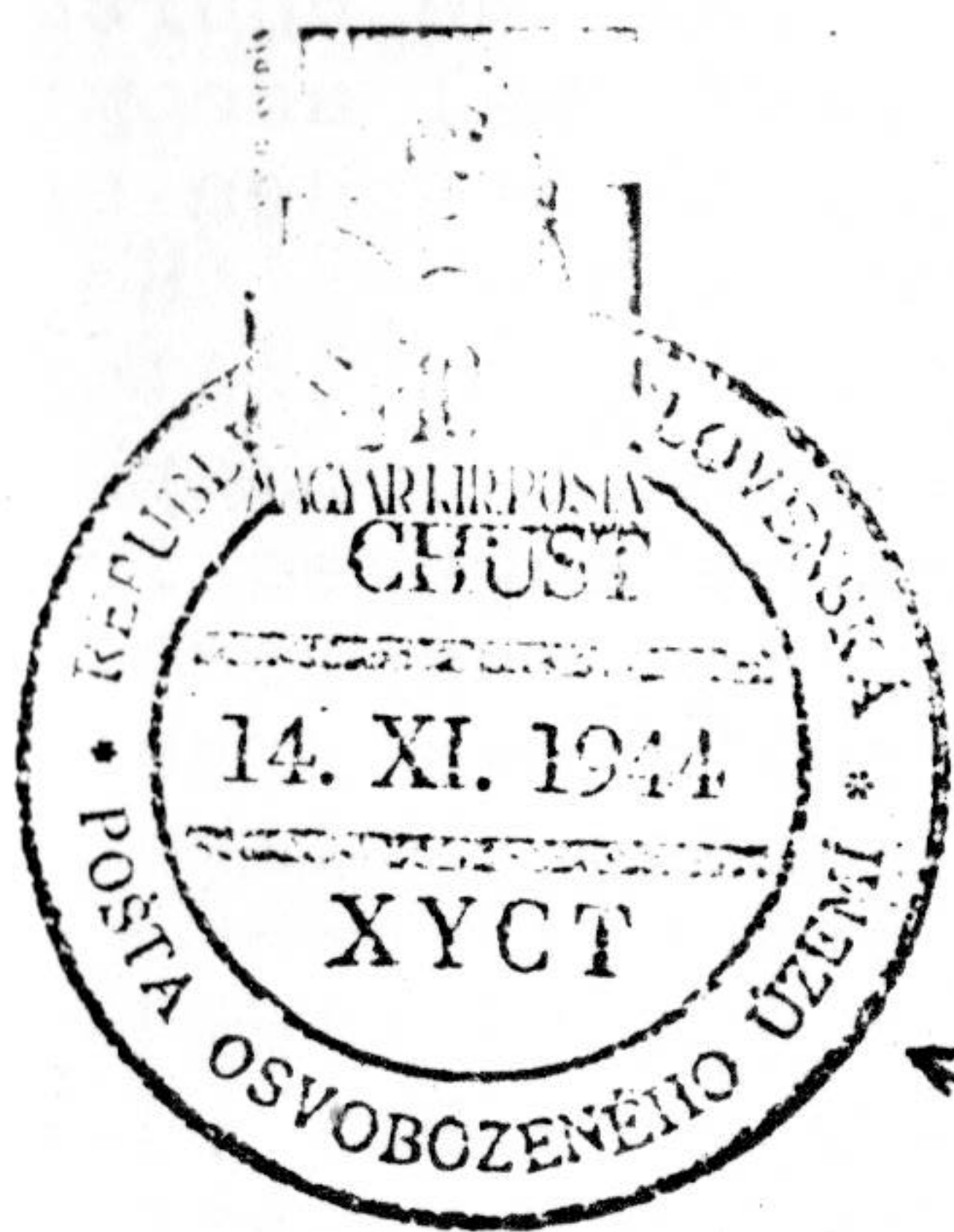


Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 1

Пошта
Закарпатська
Україна

Пошта
Закарпатська
Україна

60 40

Type I

Type II

---Figure 4---



Figure 5

00

Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

THE GOLDEN TRAIN CANCELLATIONS by Earl F. Blinn

Stephen united Hungary into a kingdom, and was also instrumental in establishing the church in Hungary. In recognition of this dual accomplishment, Pope Sylvester II recognized Stephen as the King of Hungary, and presented him with the crown which has since become familiar to collectors of Hungary both as a design and as a watermark.

In one of the many battles he engaged in the establishment of the Kingdom, Stephen lost his hand above the wrist. This relic was preserved in a casket surmounted by a golden replica of the crown. Supposedly the hand did not decompose, through a miracle, because it had baptized so many Hungarians. In 1083 Stephen was canonized.

At the time of the Eucharistic Congress in 1938, the casket containing the hand of St. Stephen was mounted in a golden car, with large plate glass windows through which the casket could be viewed. At all times it was protected by a guard of honor which included a member of the clergy, and which kept a 24 hour a day vigil. This car was then sent around the country, on which journey it was visited by a tremendous number of persons at each of the stopping places.

The Post Office Department which had prepared several stamp issues for the Eucharistic Congress, and for the 900th anniversary of the death of St. Stephen during the year of 1938, also prepared a special cancellation to be applied to mail at each of the places visited.

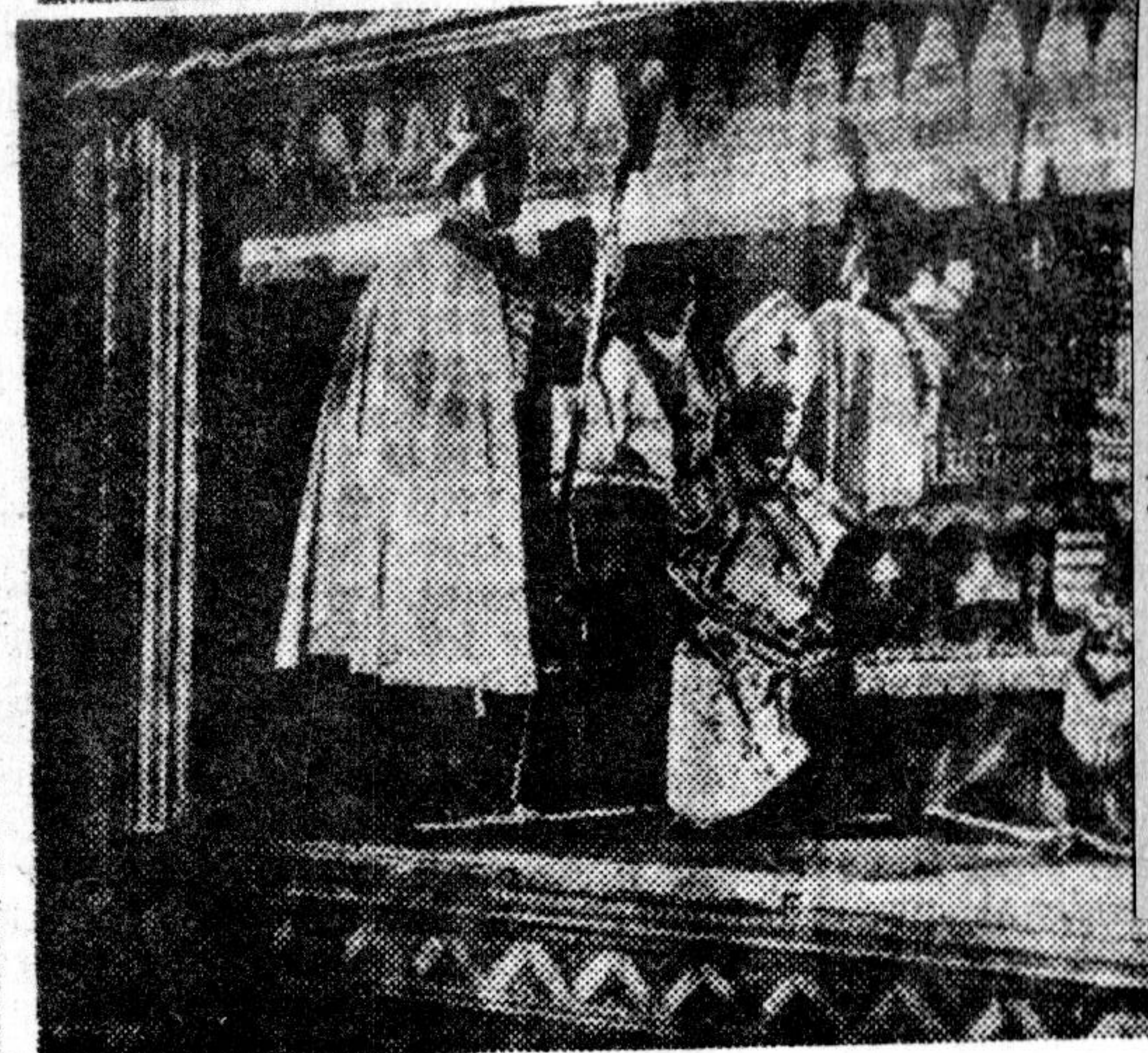
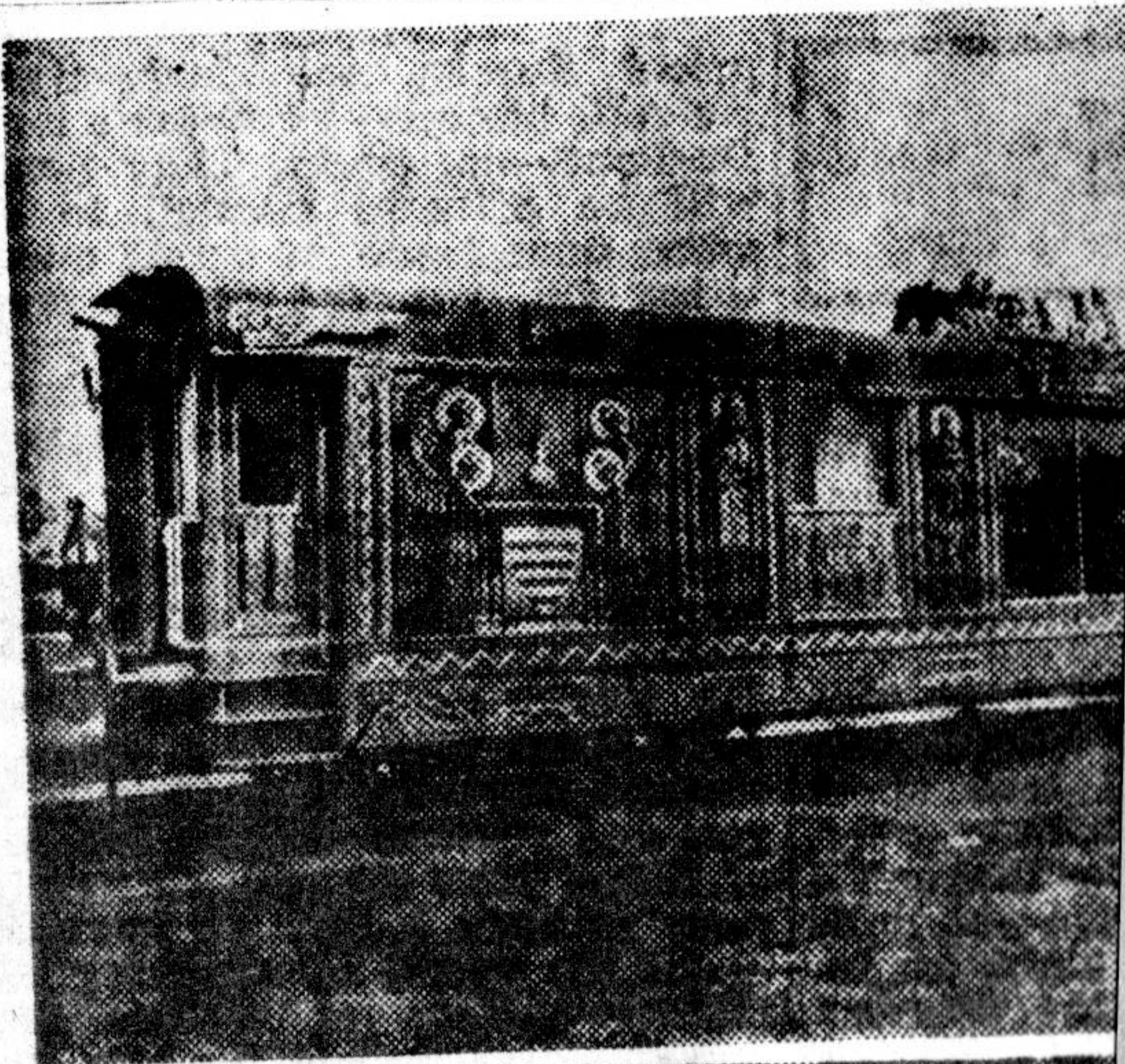
Each cancellation was identical except for the name of the city and the date which appeared at the center and bottom respectively. Some cancellations also had numerals after the town names. The list of cancellations of 1938, 1939, and the one known from 1942 are given on page 11, and there are figures on page 12.

Editor's note: This article is based on a 1949 Linn's article by John Grafel and Dr. William Stericker, with which Mr. Blinn assisted. The list of cancellations on page 11 includes many that have come to light since the 1949 article. If anyone has additional information, or knows of other cancellations, please inform Mr. Blinn.

GOLDEN TRAIN CANCELLATIONS ... (continued)

<u>Town:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Numeral:</u>
Esztergom	05/31/38	
Szekesfehérvár	06/01/38	1
Kaposvár	06/12/38	1
Nagykanizsa	06/12/38	1 & 2
Zalaegerszeg	06/12/38	
Pécs	06/13/38	1 & 2
Baja	06/13/38	1
Szekszárd	06/13/38	
Vac	06/18/38	
Komárom	06/19/38	4
Győr	06/19/38	1 & 2
Moson	06/19/38	
Szombathely	06/19/38	1 & 2
	06/20/38	1
Sopron	06/20/38	1
Kafocsa	06/26/38	
Kiskunhalas	06/26/38	
Kiskunfelegyhaza	06/26/38	
Szeged	06/26/38	2
	06/27/38	1
Kecskemet	06/27/38	
Szentes	06/27/38	
Hodmezóvasarhely	06/27/38	1
Szolnok	07/03/38	1 & 2
Bekescsaba	07/03/38	1
Gyula	07/03/38	
Debrecen	07/03/38	1 & 2
Nyíregyhaza	07.04/38	1
Miskolc	07/04/38	1 & 2
Eger	07/04/38	1
	07/05/38	
Gyongyos	07/05/38	
Györszentmárton	04/29/39	
Zirc	04/29/39	
Veszprém	04/29/39	1
Léva	04/30/39	
Komárom	04/30/39	1
Érsekújvár	04/30/39	1 & 2
Balassagyarmat	05/06/39	
Ipolyság	05/06/39	
Losonc	05/06/39	
Rimaszombat	05/06/39	
Salgótarján	05/07/39	
Rózsnó	05/07/39	
Ungvár	05/14/39	1
Sátraljaujhely	05/14/39	

Munkács	05/14/39	
Beregász	05/14/39	
Nagyvárad	05/03/42	1



In the top picture is shown the specially built and decorated railway car which was used to carry the casket in which the hand of St. Stephen is said to repose. The lower picture gives a closer view of the casket and the guard of honor consisting of members of the clergy and the military which accompanied the relic during its tour of Hungary during the 1938 Eucharistic Congress in that country.



Double impression error compounded by being inverted.

Just 'Double Impression?'

A tricky question, "When is a double impression not one?" is suggested by a quick look at Dr. Helmut Weldes' teaser. The Havetown, Pa. collector has for years had a copy of Hungary No. 21 which is indeed a 'double impression' and more.

Scott lists the stamp as such unpriced, but not at all as "second impression inverted," as shown by the accompanying illustration.



An example of the type of cancellation discussed.

INVERTED DOUBLE IMPRESSION ... (continued)

may have gotten into circulation. All known copies were cancelled at the same Budapest postoffice. Some think these stamps were printer's waste that was surrepticiously put through the mails, but Mr. Schaffling does not believe this to be the case. He feels that they were accidentally passed through inspection, sold at a postoffice, and then validly used by a postal patron.

Mr. Schaffling would appreciate any additional information on this most remarkable error. He may be addressed in care of the Society for Hungarian Philately.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES by Al Bauer

Several questions have come up repeatedly from members and prospective members, therefore the Executive Committee has asked me to clarify these points in my column.

- 1) Anyone joining the Society between January 1 and June 30 will pay \$5 dues (in addition to the \$2 initiation fee) and will be entitled to the entire year's volume of the NEWS.
- 2) Anyone joining after June 30 will pay \$2.50 dues for the remainder of the calendar year (plus the \$2 initiation fee) and be entitled to the NEWS only beginning with the July issue.
- 3) Back issues of the NEWS are available from the Secretary at 25¢ each, when they are still in stock.
- 4) Every member of record in a given year is entitled to a free copy of the first monograph published that year. Should additional monographs be published in any year, there may be a charge for them, depending on the Society's financial condition. In any case, the price to non-members will be higher than the price to members.

I hope this clarifies the society's position on these matters, and I believe the above is in the best interest of all members.

NEW ISSUES — SETS



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Advertisers who wish to get their message to the largest list of Hungarian collectors in the US. Write for rates and info to the address on the cover.



The photo at the left was recently published by Linn's. The stamp is owned by a Pennsylvania collector, and the attitude of the short Linn's article was "can this really be?" Otto Schaffling, SHP member and well-known expert on the Hungarian classics, says "it most assuredly is!" Mr. Schaffling indicates that this is the fifth copy of the stamp

he has seen. The previously known copies are in the Budapest Postal Museum, in a private collection in Koszeg, Hungary, in a private collection in England (this stamp was lost in the mail a few years ago), and in Mr. Schaffling's collection. This issue of 1881 was printed in sheets of 200, that were cut into two panes, therefore either 100 or 200 copies

A COMPLETE PACKET OF MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE

SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S SECRETARY
WILLIAM DOMONKOS. IF YOU ARE NOT A MEMBER
WRITE FOR THE PACKET - NO CHARGE OR OBLIG-
ATION OF COURSE. IF YOU ARE A MEMBER, ASK
FOR A PACKET FOR ONE OF YOUR PHILATELIC
FRIENDS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society for Hungarian Philately will be held on Tuesday evening, May 18, 1971 at 7:30 PM. As usual, it will be held in the Fellowship Hall of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church at 160 Hill Farm Road in Fairfield. After a short business meeting, Bill Domonkos will discuss errors on Hungarian stamps, including both the classical periods and the modern period. As usual, there will be an auction, and door prizes will be drawn. Non-members are always welcome to attend.

PLEASE COME AND
BRING A FRIEND!

